

# Some records of Indian Endomychidae with descriptions of three new species (Coleoptera)

by

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With 7 figures

## ABSTRACT

*Ohtaius annularis* reported from W. Bengal, *Eumorphus assamensis*, *Stenotarsus quadrisignatus*, *Idiophyes indica* and *Endocoelus contractus* from Assam, *Indalmus kirbyanus* and *Trochoideus desjardinsi* from Meghalaya. New species are *Stenotarsus loebli* and *Endocoelus idius* from Meghalaya, *Geoendomychus assamensis* from Assam.

A small lot of Indian Endomychidae<sup>1</sup> submitted for study by Dr. Löbl of the Geneva Museum of Natural History includes examples of seldom reported species and specimens of three undescribed forms. The simple figures should be of help in recognizing the new species.

In the register of specimens FSCA indicates the Florida State Collection of Arthropods.

## EUMORPHINAE

### *Ohtaius annularis* (Gerstaecker)

*Engonius annularis* Gerst., 1857. *Archiv Naturgesch.* 23: 221.

*Ohtaius annularis*: STROHECKER 1964. *Pacif. Insects* 6: 324.

First known from Sri Lanka. ARROW (1925: 313) described *Engonius vicinus* from Bombay, Belgaum but I cannot see that it differs in any important way from the Gerstaecker specimen.

India: W. Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Teesta, 250 m, 10.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl, 1 male.

<sup>1</sup> Specimens collected on a trip subsidized by the "Bourse de voyages de la Société helvétique de sciences naturelles".

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**Eumorphus assamensis** Gerstaecker

1857. *Archiv Naturgesch.* 23: 229.

India: Assam, Manas, 200 m, 22.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl, 2 females.

**Indalmus kirbyanus** (Latreille)

*Eumorphus kirbyanus* Latr., 1807. *Geneva Crust. Insect.* 3: 72.

*Indalmus kirbyanus*: GERSTAECKER 1858. *Mon. Endom.*: 186.

India: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Dainadubi, 250 m, 4.XI.78, Besuchet-Löbl, 1 male.

## STENOTARSINAE

**Stenotarsus quadrisignatus** Gorham

1896. *Annal. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacomo Doria*, ser. 2, 16: 298. — ARROW 1925. *Fauna Brit. India, Col. Erot. etc.*: 381, fig. 70.

Reported hitherto only from the unique type from Burma: Teinzo, which, ARROW said, is in the Genoa Museum.

India: Assam, Manas, 200 m, 22.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl, 1 specimen, sex undetermined.

**Stenotarsus loebli** n. sp. (Fig. 5-7)

Holotype: male, India: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, 400 m, 4.XI.78, Besuchet-Löbl (Geneva Museum).

Oval, elytra gradually narrowed caudad. Rust-red with pale erect pubescence. Eyes and last 5 antennomeres black. Length 2.6 mm, width 1.8 mm.

Antennal stalk slender, each of articles 3-8 longer than wide and subequal in length, club loosely joined, articles 9 and 10 long-campaniform, 11 long-elliptic. Pronotum a little more than 2X as wide at base as long (mid-line), sides rounded to front angles, somewhat divergent basad, raised border low and flat, very wide in front, gradually narrowed basad to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  its anterior width, base depressed within hind angles and notched, lateral sulci feeble, transverse sulcus absent, disc finely and rather densely punctate. Elytra cordiform, 3X as long as pronotum, finely and densely punctate, no punctures seriate.

In ARROW's (1925: 371) key this insect would run quickly to *S. quadrisignatus* but is of more elongate form and very different coloration.

## MYCHOTHENINAE (Mycetaeinae in part)

**Geoendomychus assamensis** n. sp. Fig. 1

Holotype: sex?, India: Assam, Manas, 200 m, 23.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl (Geneva Museum). Paratypes: 3 specimens (sex?) with same data as holotype (Geneva Museum; FSCA).

Suborbicular in outline, strongly convex, reddish brown, the elytral disc appearing darker due to underlying structures, pubescence tawny, erect, antenna ferruginous, mesosternum, metasternum and sternites black. Length 1,4 mm, width 1,1 mm.

Antenna 10-jointed, article 1 stout and long, 2 large but shorter and narrower than 1, 3 short-cylindric, 4-7 short and closely united, 8-10 forming a broad club which is subequal in length to stalk. The antenna is similar to that shown in fig. 3 but the last article is quadrate, squarely truncate. Head broad, coarsely punctate. Pronotum slightly more than 2X as wide as long, sides evenly rounded and narrowly margined, front angles short, hind angles rounded-obtuse, base lobed at middle, transverse sulcus sharply impressed and close to hind margin, lateral sulci broad at base and deep, reaching to or beyond middle of pronotum, disc roundly convex, its punctures relatively coarse. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra orbicular in outline, coarsely and thickly punctate. First sternite and sides of metasternum with large punctures.

Of similar size and structure to *G. punctatus* Arrow of W. Sumatra. ARROW cites 1 mm as length of that species but 2 syntypes measure 1,4 mm under ocular micrometer. *G. assamensis* is of darker ferruginous color than *G. punctatus* and its lateral pronotal sulci deeper.

### Genus *Endocoelus* Gorham

1886. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1886: 162. — ARROW 1925. *Fauna Brit. India, Col., Erot.* etc.: 363.

In describing this genus GORHAM suggested its relation to *Cyclotoma* Mulsant because of its coccinelloid habitus, especially the very broad pronotum. ARROW (*l.c.*) placed it among the Stenotarsini. The totality of structure, however, resembles that of genera referred to the Mychotheninae by SASAJI. The genus is monotypic. ARROW (*l.c.*) has given a fine figure of the type species, *E. orbicularis* of Sri Lanka.

Generic placement of the two species treated below may be questioned. While there is overall resemblance to *E. orbicularis*, the pronotal lobe in the Sri Lanka species is less noticeable, i.e. broader, the middle coxae rather close together with the mesosternum between them trapezoidal, narrowed caudad. In the two species treated below the mesosternum is transversely rectangulate between the coxae. Perhaps a new genus should be devised for these two forms. They bear some resemblance to the genus *Pararhymbus* but the monotype of that genus, *P. longicornis*, is much less convex, its pronotum narrowly margined with lateral sulci linear, antenna slender and elongate.

### *Endocoelus contractus* (Gorham) (Fig. 4)

*Stenotarsus contractus* Gorham, 1896. *Annl. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Giacomo Doria*, ser. 2, 16: 298.

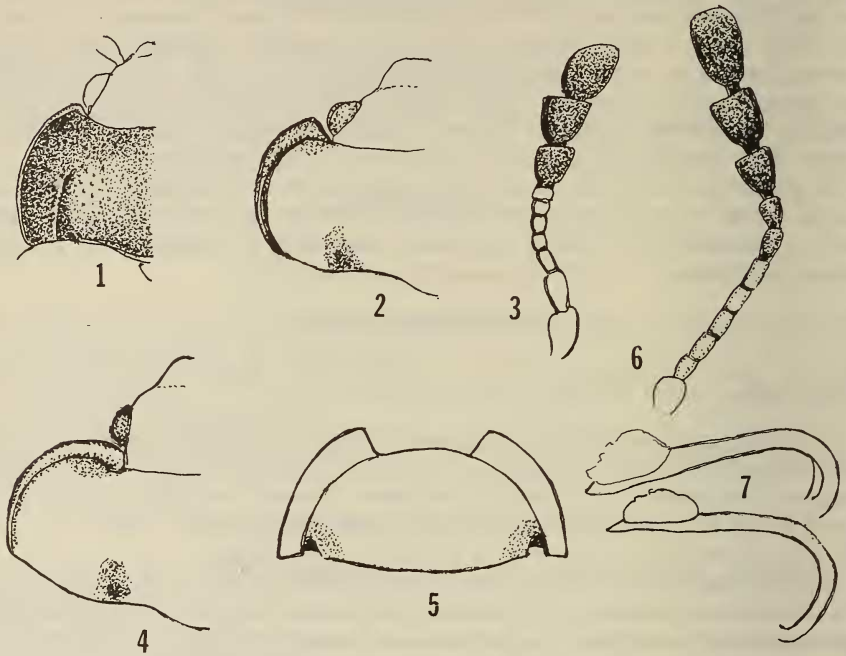
*Endocoelus contractus*: ARROW 1925. *Fauna Brit. India, Col. Erot.* etc.: 365.

Briefly described from two specimens from Burma: Tenasserim, Meetan. ARROW (*l.c.*) redescribed the "type", citing the Genoa Museum as its repository. Three specimens from the Geneva Museum conform closely to the Gorham and Arrow descriptions. GORHAM noted that "the thorax is so short — that the margin folds round the front a little so that there are literally no front angles at all". ARROW's description includes, "front angles completely rounded, the sides and base from there to the basal foveae forming a continuous semicircle —". In the specimens at hand some views of the pronotum show a very obtuse angulation at junction of base and sides. The marginal area of elytra

is marked off from the strongly convex disc by a distinct but shallow impressed line. Length 2,5 mm, width 2,2 mm.

If the specimens at hand represent an additional species its description must await close comparison with the type or topotypes of *E. contractus*.

India: Assam, Manas, 200 m, 22.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl.



FIGS. 1-7.

Fig. 1: *Geoendomychus assamensis* sp. n., pronotum. Fig. 2: *Endocoelus idius* sp. n., pronotum.  
Fig. 3: id., antenna. Fig. 4: *Endocoelus contractus* (sensu meo), pronotum.  
Fig. 5: *Stenotarsus loebli* sp. n., pronotum. Fig. 6: id., antenna. Fig. 7: id., aedeagus.

#### *Endocoelus idius* n. sp. Fig. 2-3

Holotype: sex?, India: Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Mawphlang, 1800 m, 28.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl (Geneva Museum). Four paratypes of undetermined sex have the same data (Geneva Museum; FSCA).

Suborbicular in outline, elytra strongly convex. Head, antennal stalk and pronotum rust red, eyes and antennal club black. Elytra dark brown with base and suture narrowly, marginal area more widely, rust-red. Ventral surface black, legs, inflexed pronotal margins and elytral epipleura yellow. Length 2,3 mm, width 2,0 mm.

Antenna short, 10-jointed, article 1 long and stout, 2 somewhat smaller than 1 and longer than wide, 3 short-cylindric, 4-7 quadrate, closely united, 8-10 forming a large loose club almost as long as stalk. Head broad, coarsely punctured, eyes of

moderate size, subhemispheric. Pronotum 2,5X as wide as its median length, gently convex, front angles short but distinct, the raised margin widest at front angles, gradually narrowed to disappear at base, basal margin undulate, lobed at middle, lateral sulci shallow but enclosing a punctiform fovea close to hind margin, discal punctures rather fine. Elytra rotund, densely and somewhat coarsely punctate. Pubescence tawny, erect on pronotum and elytral base, becoming declivent caudad.

General resemblance to *E. contractus* is strong but *E. idius* is slightly smaller, has distinct pronotal front angles and lacks the impressed paramarginal line of elytra.

#### **Bystodes** sp.

A single specimen which I am unable now to characterize adequately. It is similar to *B. ceylonicus* (Arrow) but of darker color with antennae wholly ferruginous.

India: Assam, Manas, 200 m, 22.X.78, Besuchet-Löbl.

#### **Idiophyes indica** (Arrow)

*Exysma indica* Arrow, 1925, *Fauna Brit. India, Col., Erot.* etc.: 397.

*Idiophyes indica*: STROHECKER 1953. *Genera Ins.* 210: 25.

A single specimen conforms closely to ARROW's description and figure as well as to a photograph of the "type", but is smaller (1,65 mm) than the length (2 mm) cited by ARROW.

#### TRUCHOIDEINAE

#### *Trochoideus desjardinsi* Guérin

1838. *Revue Zool. Soc. Cuvier* 1838: 22.

India: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Dainadubi, 250 m, Besuchet-Löbl, 1 female.

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